#### Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE 8:15 -Mme. Sans-Gene ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Rory of the Hill. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Passing Show. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-cert and Vaudeville. PLIOU THEATRE 8:15 Madeleine BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Mme. Sans-Gene

CASINO 8:15 Vaudeville. COLUMBUS THEATRE 2-8:15 The Country Sport. DALA'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Tay Gentlemen

Verona.

EDEN MUSEE-2-8-Vaudeville.

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Manqueraders FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:10-His Wife's Pather GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-2 to 11 p. m.-Exposition
of Patents and Inventions.
HARLEM OFERA HOUSE-8:15-The Fatal Card.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Rob Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-The Foundling. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Ohne Gelacut. KOSTER & HAL'S 8:30-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE 8:15-An Ideal Husband. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10 a. m. to 19:30 Exposition of Costume.

Exposition of Costume.

METROPOLITANOPERA HOUSE 8:15-Siegfried. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Gossip. PASTOR'S S Vaudeville. PROCTOR'S-19 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Too Much Johnson. STAR THEATRE 8:15 The Old Homestead.

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Dr. Hasbrouck makes a specialty of extracting teeth without pain with gas. HARVARD BUILDING, 729 67H-AVE, Cor. 42d-st.

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## New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895.

# FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Foreign.-Great destitution prevails in St John's, N. F.: 50 per cent of the people are said to be receiving or in want of assistance to keep them from starvation. === Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. === Emperor William opened the session of the Prussian Council of State: in his speech he urged the adoption of measures to relieve the agricultural distress. === Another band of revolutionists has been dispersed by the Governmen troops in Cuba, and several insurgent leaders have surrendered. === It is reported in Paris that M. Waldeck-Rousseau may soon become

Premier. legislation and regaining Platt patronage has been signed by Republican and Democratic machine leaders at Albany; the Bradley bill providing for the election of Brooklyn Aldermen by Assembly districts was defeated in the Senate: the same body passed the Genesee Storage Dam bill. \_\_\_\_ Arguments for the income tax were made before the Supreme Court by Attorney-General Olney and James C. Carter; Mr. Choate began his argument against it. === Heavy overcharges on furniture and metallic vaults sold to the State were shown at the session of the investigating committee in Trenton; ex-Controller Heppenheimer and others were mentioned. - President Cleveland has started on his return trip to Washington. Several men were shot in a riot in a Polish Catholic Church in Omaha. - Negro cotton handlers were attacked by a mob of white strikers in New-Orleans; three men were killed and several

wounded. City and Suburban.-The Columbian Line steamer Allianca reported upon coming to port that she had been fired on by a Spanish gunboat in the Windward Passage on March 8. === Mayor Strong dismissed four Tammany School Commissioners and filled their places with two Republicans and two Democrats. ..... The Coroner's jury gave a scathing verdict, accusing the builders and department inspectors of criminal negligence in causing the Orchard-st. disaster, = Colonel Henry P. Martin formally presented a bronze tablet to the 71st Regiment in memory of the members killed and wounded in the battle of Bull Run. - William J. Mc-Kelvey was appointed Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn === Tivoli Hall in Brooklyn was totally destroyed by fire, the estimated loss being \$200,000. \_\_\_\_ Cotton, wheat and corn went up. - Dr. Parkhurst was a witness before the Over and Terminer Grand Jury. - Stocks

were irregular, but closed higher. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally cloudy weather and light rains; southeast winds warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 32 degrees; highest, 37; average, 34%.

The Tammany clique in the Board of Education has been scotched by the removal of four of its most active members-Messrs. Livingston, O'Brien, McBarron and Moriarty. It was merely an act of justice to restore Mr. Wehrum to the Board. He had been a conspicuously painstaking and industrious Commissioner, but ne had shown what in Tammany Hall is considered a high crime-independence. Of course by doing so he had signed his official death-warrant. Ex-Congressman Little has also had experience in the Board, and Messrs. Prentiss and Hurlburt are certain to prove satisfactory Commissioners. The ousting of these four men is only an earnest of a further purification of the educational system of the city.

New-York will be a more desirable place to live in if the so-called independent cabmen stick to their determination to charge only 25 cents a mile for carrying passengers, instead of 50 cents, the old figure. The rate of the Public Hack Owners' Union is absurdly excessive There is no valid reason why fares here should be double what they are in other large cities of this country. A short-sighted inability to recognize the principle that lowered rates will mean largely increased business has been responsible for the high charges which have hitherto ruled. It may confidently be predicted that the independent cab-owners will lose nothing in the long run by adhering to the 25-cents-

a-mile tariff. If they persist in this, their companions must meet the cut, and then even a man of moderate means may ride in a cab when

To-day will in all probability mark the consummation of the great scheme for the union of the Astor and Tilden libraries and the Tilden Trust Fund. Two of the parties are already formally pledged to the consolidation, and the Astor trustees take action this afternoon, Gigantle as the proposed plan is, there is already talk of enlarging it still further by bringing into it the free libraries which now serve the public in various parts of the city. Great economies in administration could unquestionably be thus secured. New-York is by no means without a system of public libraries, but the advantages could be increased tenfold if the idea of merging all these institutions into a great whole were carried out.

A Coroner's jury, which was made up largely of architects and others familiar with the building of houses, brought in a verdict yesterday in relation to the collapse of the tenementhouses in Orchard-st. which Superintendent Brady may well call "sweeping." tractors were scored for using old material, and four subordinates in the Buildings Department were arraigned in scathing terms for gross neglect of duty. A firm of contractors has limited opportunity for evil, but a corps of building inspectors who are incompetent or worse has a vast field for trifling with human life. Four workingmen met their death in this trap of greed and gross neglect, but only one employe of the Buildings Department has been arrested. An investigation by the Grand Jury will doubtless lead to the indictment of several others, and then their prompt conviction and punishment should follow.

#### AN OUTRAGE TO THE FLAG.

Whenever there are political disturbances in the island of Cuba Spanish naval officers consider themselves at liberty to insult the American flag. The incident reported by Captain Crossman of the steamship Alliança has been paralleled many times during the last thirty years. The vessel is not in the Cuban trade, but is on the mail route between New-York and Colon. On the morning of March 8, while passing the eastern end of the Island on her way north, she was fired upon several times by a Spanish cruiser and chased for twenty-five miles. The Spanish flag had been saluted twice, and the Alliança was on the high seas and more than two leagues from land when this outrage was committed. The State Department has been informed of the occurrence, and a suitable apology and a disavowal of authority for the attempted exercise of the right of search will be received in due time from Madrid. That is what always happens after an affront of this kind, but so little moral effect is produced by these acts of reparation that the offence is repeated whenever there is a fresh revolutionary outbreak.

From the establishment of American independence the principle has been upheld by the United States Government that in time of peace vessel on the high seas remains under the jurisdiction of the country whose flag is rightfully carried; and that any visitation, molesta tion or detention of such vessel by force on the part of any foreign Power is derogatory to the sovereignty of the nation. That principle was asserted early in the century in controversies with France and Great Britain, and its validity has been recognized by those Powers. Spain is the only Power which ever ventures to trifle with the dignity of the United States by firing upon the American flag and searching ships on the high seas; and its Government invariably tenders its apologies whenever a remonstrance is offered. The officials in Cuba can have no reasonable excuse for ignorance of the laws of nations in this respect.

The Virginius, flying the American flag, was captured on the high seas on November 3, 1873, by the Spanish cruiser Tornado, taken into Santiago with her crew and passengers, and many of the latter were put to death without trial. Although the ship was restored and an Domestic .- An alliance for defeating reform indemnity paid through Secretary Fish's instru mentality, his immediate successor, Secretary Evarts, had to deal with four separate instances of the visitation and search of American vessels by Spanish cruisers. In each case several shots were fired into the rigging after the flag had been displayed, and the vessels were visited and searched by armed crews outside the territorial jurisdiction of Cuba. The State Department reminded the Madrid Government that the United States never had recognized any pretence or exercise of sovereignty on the part of Spain beyond a single league from the Cuban coast in time of peace. Apologies speedily followed, and the offence was repeated on the first convenient occasion.

> The Spanish officials understand the regula tions of international law in this respect. They know that they have no right either to fire upon merchant ships or to search them when a league outside land. They never attempt to infult the British or the German flag, but consider it a harmless pastime to challenge American sovereignty on the high seas. Whenever there are signs of insurrection or revolt on the island these depredations upon American commerce are committed. What renders these constantly repeated offences peculiarly exasperating is the fact that Cuba remains under Spanish rule, simply and solely because the United States Government does not show any sympathy with insurrection there. The Washington Government any day can kindle an irrepressible conflict from one end of the island to the other by taking cognizance of the actual conditions of public opin ion and warning Spain of the consequences of the continuance of misgovernment there. Not all the battalions of the Peninsula could retain or reconquer Cuba if one word of sympathy or interest for revolutionists were heard from Washington.

> A CONTRAST, AND ITS CAUSE. Considerable attention has recently been paid to the streetear systems of the city of Baltimore. especially by the Mayor and other citizens of Brooklyn. This is eminently proper, and should prove profitable. Baltimore is certainly far ahead of Brooklyn in that respect; for this reason, if for no other, that its cars are equipped with fenders which keep people from being run over and save them from all injury, instead of with a sort of devil's gridiron apparently derised with malice aforethought to knock them down, break their limbs, and shove them under the wheels. But even Baltimore has not the best system extant, nor, so far as we can learn, has any American city. That distinction belongs to the ancient capital of one of those "effete monarchies" of Europe upon which it is reckoned a patriotic duty for up-to-date Americans to look with pity and contempt. To bid Brooklyn take lessons from Budapest might be regarded as an insult. Yet not only Brooklyn, but Baltimore, too, not to mention New-York itself, might take such lessons with much profit. For in the very important matter of public transportation the Hungarian capital is as far ahead of these cities as we reckon our political institutions to be ahead of those of the Mag-

Five or six years are a company asked per-mission to construct and operate electric street railroads in Budapest. Permission was granted, but on certain conditions, which were accepted. One was that there should be no overhead wires to disfigure the city and be a menace to prop erty and life. The company agreed to put the

wires underground. Another was that the rails should not, as in Berlin, be charged with electricity, that being deemed an unsafe plan. The company agreed to use a wire entirely isolated from the rails for a conductor. A third was that the current should at no point be discharged into the ground, where it would injure the telegraph, telephone, water-pipe and other systems. The company agreed to use a second insulated wire for the return current. Finally it was required that in winter the motormen should be protected from the cold. And the company agreed to inclose the car platforms with glass screens. These agreements were faithfully kept by the company, and the roads are now, and fer several years have been, in successful operation. Absolutely nothing appears above the surface of the pavement. The tops of the rails are flush with the surface, and at the side of each is a narrow longitudinal slot. That is all.

Now, every one of these superior features of the Budapest system is perfectly familiar to American electricians, and is perfectly practicable here. Every one, moreover, has been suggested and desired for adoption here. Yet we have not one of them. Instead, our cities are disfigured and property and lives are destroyed by a hideous overhead system of "live" wires; water and gas pipes are ruined by ground currents; employes are inhumanly exposed to inclement weather; and the death roll in Brooklyn has passed the century mark. Why? The Brooklyn and other American companies refused to adopt such a system as that of Budapest for the one reason that it was too costly. Roads thus built would not pay. And so they imposed upon us the present detestable concerns, as the only system that was practicable from a business point of view. That this pretence was wilfully and wantonly

false is easily demonstrated. The Budapest company, with all its "too costly" construction, pays. It pays a hendsome rental to the city for the use of the streets; it pays S per cent dividends yearly to its stockholders; and it is accumulating a large surplus. How does it manage to do this, when the Brooklyn companies, with their cheap construction, can scarcely-as they pretend-make ends meet? league. The answer is simple; to a Brooklyn trolley manager it may seem imbecile. The Budapest company has only an honest, bona-fide capital of \$2,000,000. That is all. And every intelligent man knows perfectly well that the Brooklyn companies could have provided as perfect a system as that of Budapest, and could have made as large profits, if they also would have been content with honest profits on an honest capital. But with that they were not content. They wanted to make big profits on a fictitious capital of \$30,000,000 or more that never had any existence except on paper. That was the essential feature of their scheme.

When an American citizen looks with admiration upon Budapest, and with shame and horror upon Brooklyn, it is well that he should know the exact reason of the contrast between them. That contrast exists a great city is defaced, public rights are trampled underfoot, property is destroyed, lives are sacrificed-solely in order that a ring of monopolists and speculators may stuff their pockets with big dividends on watered stock. That is the reason, and there is no other.

#### SOME OPEN SECRETS.

We suspect that the leading articles in which The Albany Evening Journal" daily expresses its disapproval of The Tribune and its admira tion for Mr. Platt are written in the office of that newspaper; they are so much more abundant in zeal than in discretion. For instance, a recent article, in which the praise of Mr. Platt is of the same high color as in the editorial matter sent out a few weeks ago, and might well have been written by the gentleman himself, contains the suggestion that Mr. Platt shouldbring a libel suit against The Tribe w. This is too discreet to advise himself to do that. The article in question closes with the statement that "The New-York Tribune is said to have "the crime of blackmail," and adds, with considerable earnestness: "That being the case, let | means of carrying out its determination. New-York Tribune produce the proof of "this charge or let it stand confessed an un-"principled calumniator. The time to produce 'proof has arrived." Now, while we cannot but admire the chivalrous spirit of our Albany contemporary in thus rushing to the defence of its patron against a charge only "said" to have been made, we must say that we dislike the alternative of either producing proof of a charge "said to have been made or standing "confessed an unprincipled calumniator." We feel confident that our ardent Albany contemporary will in its cooler moments think better of it and not force us to make the choice. And we are absolutely sure that Mr. Platt will not insist upon it.

Our Albany contemporary, as it seems to us, misapprehends the situation. Let us explain it more fully. It is an open secret in this townwe presume our Albany contemporary knows what an open secret is that in several election campaigns we will not undertake to say how many-Republican committees, National, State and County, when they have asked for contributions to campaign funds from wealthy individuals connected with great corporations have been met in many instances with the answer that while these individuals were willing and expected to make subscriptions for the purpose named, they would prefer to make payment to that well-known and trusted leader, Mr. Thomas C. Platt. It is an open secret that this condition has been assented to in a majority of cases, if not all. It is an open secret that the money so paid to Mr. Platt has been disbursed by means of his own checks as his personal contributions to the campaign expenses of Republican candidates for the Senate and Assembly and other official positions throughout the State. It is an open secret that Mr. Platt has not considered it worth his while to make any accounting to the committees named of his disbursements. It is an open secret that many of the corporations contributing in this indirect way to campaign funds to be used-legitimately, of course-for the election of Senators and Assemblymen have large interests at stake which may be dependent upon securing or defeating legislation at Albany. It is an open secret that in some instances legislation at Albany affecting corporations in this city has been held in com mittee, or otherwise delayed, until Mr. Platt was assured of a contribution to the Republican campaign fund. This does not by any means imply a charge of blackmall. And it is quite likely that Mr. Platt did disburse the funds intrusted to him with entire honesty. Nor is it a necessary inference from the circumstance that the members of the Legislature so aided by Mr. Platt were uniformly found voting as he wish that there was any ulterior purpose in his dis bursement of campaign funds by his personal

Only this: it gives occasion for unfavorable comment upon Republican campaign methods, and suggests a very unpleasant comparison with those which Mr. Richard Croker as the Tammany Boss made so successful for many years. And this happens to be a time when the people are uncommonly alive to anything that has the appearance of a continuance of Tammany methods under Republican rule. It is quite possible, too, that they may be hasty and uncharitable in their judgment of the conduct and motives of very upright men. But the feeling is general that the first duty of Republicans in existing conditions is to avoid the appearance of suited to the genius of the Republic. In a re-evil. It has consequently been determined that

hereafter the representatives of corporations desiring to make contributions to the party's campaign funds will make them through the regular channels, or several thousand voters in this town who are very much in earnest will know the reason why not. The establishment of this rule will not only restore public confidence, but will relieve Mr. Platt of the least color of suspiclon of corruptly influencing the Legislature. Then he and all of us will rejoice and we will have Harmony with a large H.

One word more. And now we look beyond our Albany contemporary to its inspiration. Mr. Platt! do you desire to pursue this subject? If you do, there are several things more to be said, and The Tribune will not shrink from the duty of saying them.

#### MR. O'CONNOR AND THE RABBLE.

Mr. O'Connor seemed to enjoy making an exhibition of himself yesterday on the floor of the Senate, and apparently was well satisfied with the performance when he sat down. And yet we venture to predict that he will be wishing before long that he had not been quite so demonstrative. The Senator said he did not believe in bodies of people gathering together and resolving on what they knew nothing about. There was too much talk about laying the whip on the backs of legislators. For his part he would do what he thought to be right, and would let the consequences take care of themselves. He did not care for the rabble, and would obey no one, whether Committees of Seventy, reform Mayors or what not. It is painfully evident that the Senator from Binghamton has not profited by the melancholy experience of the Senator from Nyack. This is just the way Mr. Lexow was expressing himself a few weeks ago. Possibly it is the way he still thinks that he feels, but it is not exactly the way he talks. He has learned something-not a great deal, perhaps, but worth knowing. He seems to have tried to be more or less like his old self yesterday, but the effort was not a success. It is a pity that Mr. O'Connor has not thought fit to accept so straight a tip from his col-

For with all due respect to the character and intelligence of the gentleman, we feel bound to say that he is inaccurate as well as inelegant in his utterances or else fearfully misjudged. When, for example, he asserts that he will do what he thinks to be right, regardless of consequences, he can scarcely expect to be understood as meaning what he says. He must be aware that it would be generally considered a waste of time to take his inward monitor into account, so long as the still small voice which proceeds from the inner office of an express company is on tap. It is not the custom to inquire what Mr. O'Connor thinks is right, but what he knows that Mr. Platt thinks is expedient. This way of calculating his orbit has not been carelessly adopted, and could not be abandoned without a shock. Possibly, as we have intimated, Mr. O'Connor is misjudged, and, if so, he is in extremely hard luck, for the conviction which in that case does him injustice is so solid that he cannot hope to budge it.

As for Mr. O'Connor's spirited announcement that he does not care for "the rabble" as a whole, or for such parts of it as a reform Mayor and a Committee of Seventy, it is reasonable to assume that for the time being he was sincere in that declaration. But sooner or later he will be permitted to change his mind. Senator Lexow was not only permitted but instructed to change his mind on that subject several weeks ago, and it has never since openly resumed the position which it then held, though t had a struggle with him yesterday. It will so with the member from Binghamton. When "the rabble" has been noisy and obstinate a little longer another great mind will be authorized to undergo a similar alteration. We do not pretend to know just when and how the evidently an original conception. Mr. Platt is metamorphosis will be announced, and perhaps it may not be announced at all. But there is ne occasion for "the rabble" to worry, "The rabble" will have their way, not immediately, "charged Thomas C. Platt with being guilty of but surely, being in a large majority in a community which has decided to be free and has

## A NEW EPISCOPAL CONSTITUTION.

The Joint Commission appointed by the last Protestant Episcopal General Convention to revise the Constitution of the Church has finished its labors, and its report is now submitted to the public for discussion. According to the canons of the Church, two General Conventions must ratify the proposed Constitution before it can be adopted; and as the next meeting of the Convention will occur in Minneapolis in October, the scheme embodied in the report of the committee cannot become operative, if at all, until after the General Convention of 1898.

Compared with the present Constitution, which was adopted in 1789, the proposed substitute is much more comprehensive, and re flects far more perfectly the expanding life and needs of the Church. It makes the supreme legislative body of the Church to be a General Synod, to meet, like the present General Convention, once in three years. Instead of a Presiding Bishop, as now, holding office by virtue of seniority of consecration, there is to be a Primus, elected by the General Synod. The General Synod, by the way, like the present General Convention, is to consist of two houses of co-ordinate jurisdiction, a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. But the representation from each diocese is to be three clergymen and three laymen, instead of four of each order, as now. A new provision is that in questions of doctrine an appeal shall lie to the House of Bishops, from whose decision there shall be no appeal. This is a recognition of the Episcopate as the conservator of the faith, which has long been desired by Churchmen.

The Commission has made full provision for the introduction of the so-called Provincial system, which has been discussed for many years, and is a measure adopted by the diocese in the State of Illinois. The Province shall consist of five or more contiguous dioceses, the Bishops of which shall elect one of their number to be the Primate of the Province. The legislative body for each Province shall be called a Provisional Synod, and shall legislate on matters pertaining to the Province. The term assistant hishop is dropped, and the term coadjutor bishop substituted for it.

While there are a number of other new feat ures in the report, the interest of Episcopalians will centre largely around those mentioned above. To an outsider, it would seem as though the new Constitution would be a great improve ment on the old. But there are already indications that many of its recommendations will be vigorously opposed. For some months past, in the Church papers, a fugitive discussion has been going on over the propriety of having an elected Primus instead of a Presiding Bishop On the one side it is held that under the pres ent system the Presiding Bishop is always an old man, and frequently too feeble to attend properly to the increasing duties of the office. whereas the General Synod would elect an able and vigorous man thoroughly equipped for the position. To this the opponents of the idea reply that in an election the Bishop of some blg, influential diocese would almost certainly get the office, irrespective of his fitness for it. Moreover, they say that the office would de stroy that absolute equality among Bishops which has thus far existed, and which is bes

point in speaking of the suggestion to have an Archbishop. But it is possible that the proposed office of Primus would not seem to him so objectionable; for a Primus might be the Bishop of any diocese, while an Archbishop is such by virtue of his election to a certain see.

#### A BRITISH CRITICISM.

No one can suspect "The London Economist" of any partisan or other prejudice against President Cleveland, and its criticism of his course in the following extract is in spirit and almost in words identical with that which has been expressed in this journal: We are rather of opinion, moreover, that Presi-

dent Cleveland has gone somewhat too far in arranging terms with the syndicate for a further loan to be Issued at a later date, if, after being replenished, the Treasury reserve should again be tway. The new Congress will be constituted at the beginning of next month, and while it was neces sary to take measures to protect the Treasury un-til that should have the opportunity of dealing with the currency question, the necessity for entering into distant engagements is not so apparent. It is said that the knowledge that financial houses of such great strength as the Rothschilds and the Morgans have contracted to support the Treasury will inspire confidence in its ability to maintain gold payments, and thus remove the most disturbing factor in the situation. It is no disparagement, how ever, of the power of these great firms to say that all the forces at their command will not suffice to maintain the States on a gold basis, unless Congress takes effective action in the direction of currency reform. And for that reason we are inclined to think that President Cleveland might have done better if he had contented himself with meeting the present emergency and left all other arrangements be settled after there has been an opportunity of ascertaining the disposition of the new Congress It is yet uncertain whether the new Congress

"will be constituted at the beginning of next month," but it is, and constantly has been, in the President's power to call an extra session, and thus to avoid the risk and wastefulness of "distant engagements." It will be something of a shock to those who worship the President to find the ablest and most influential financial journal of Great Britain affirming that all the forces at the command of the syndicate will not suffice to maintain the States on a gold basis. Americans certainly hope, and the best in formed are disposed to believe, that "The Economist" is mistaken, and that gold payments can be maintained until Congress can change the revenue laws, and certainly afterward if the change is a wise one. But the main point is that the power of the syndicate is not supposed by British financiers, who have an extensive knowledge of the functions and faculties of such combinations, to be anything like what the President and his admirers have supposed. If it has right good fortune in many respects, it will not only make good profits, but will be able to leave upon the minds of most Americans the impression that it has carned them by mysteriously controlling the foreign exchanges.

But if it has not exceptionally good fortune either of several untoward events may occur There may be renewed sales of railway and other American securities on foreign account. The amount of money for which these sales call may easily be much greater than the syndicate can profitably handle. In December and January such sales largely exceeded the entire amount of the bonds which the syndicate has taken on foreign account. If European holders again send over \$40,000,000 of American securities, for which they want gold, the syndicate bankers cannot send back the gold they have brought hither to put into the Treasury. Their Government bonds they have already contracted to sell, abroad and here. They can indeed sacrifice part of their profits in making arrangements to provide on the other side the gold for the sellers of securities, but operations of that kind do not last long. The excess of Treasury expenditures over re-

ceipts is another difficulty which the syndicate cannot control. Still another is the disposition of Americans themselves to withdraw gold from the Treasury, and to keep it under their personal control, and this may possibly be revived to a greater extent than ever if official assurances as to the sufficiency of the revenue prove erroneous. No sensible person expects a syndicate to control these things. It may have good luck about all of them, or it may not. But finally, its continuing contract until October gives the syndicate a chance to make another profit of \$5,000,-000 or more if the Treasury gets to the point of need again, so that all the efforts it may make during the spring and summer to prevent such an emergency will be highly honorable efforts to avoid realizing a few millions more. Apparently "The London Economist" and the financiers of England understand the work of such skilled operators better than our Administration does. They have seen the performance more than once, in connection with the various bankrupt Governments which have been obliged to seek the aid of financial wreckers in London, and they have reason to know how it will come

More than two months ago this Legislature began its sessions, and Divver, Grady, Koch, Ryan, McMahon, Hogan-all Tammany Police Justices who ought to have been put off the police court bench long ago-still hold their places.

President Cleveland is a terror to ducks, but not to trusts.

Lexow does not subtend so wide a visual angle as he did during the sessions of his committee; in fact, he has shrunk down to very small dimensions indeed; but he can comfort himself with the consciousness that they belong to him. Much circumambient fog and amplifying media around him are necessary to make a big man of him. When these are winnowed away, in stead of seeming one of Plutarch's men he looks like one of Platt's, as he is; a sufficing testimony of his actual size.

The bicycle is chasing the saddle-horse out of sight.

When the history of the present "revolution" in Cuba is written it will probably show that the movement was chiefly successful in "revoluting" a lot of money out of the hands of Cuban sympathizers and into the pockets of a few ambitious adventurers and demagogues with whom the desire for profit was greater than the impulse of patriotism.

The city needs many more small parks. This is a need of the greatest urgency and importance. But for Tammany thievery and maladministration a number of small parks would have been added to the pleasure-grounds of the metropolis

It is likely that before the end of the century the snorting and puffing of the steam locomotive engine will give way generally to electric motor power. The change in all transportation and traffic arrangements will be marvellous.

Here is another opportunity for you to apologize, Mr. Gresham.

The Mexican volcano of Orizaba broke into a violent state of eruption three days after the news of "Matt" Ransom's appointment as Minister to Mexico reached that country. Mr. Ransom is the only man ever appointed to the diplomatic service by President Cleveland who has been greeted with a display of fireworks in the land to which he was accredited.

Wage-earners who strike in hard times are utterly lacking in the saving grace of common-

The value of Judge Holman's remark, that public life doesn't pay, is considerably impaired by the circumstance that he never discovered the fact until after his constituents had cordially

voted him into the well-filled ranks of privat

Dispatches from Washington say that "Secre tary Gresham is improving." This, however, re fers to the gentleman's health, not to his states manship.

Private enterprise will probably construct the Hawailan cable which the cuckoo statesmen is the late Congress stubbornly refused to indorse Not even the hostile policy of a bigoted Admin istration can circumvent the manifest destin; which has marked the infant Republic of th Pacific for intimate relationship with the Ameri can system.

Rapid transit is coming, no doubt, but its prog ress excites a suspicion that it is travelling on th

Advices from Kentucky report the discovery o lot of mummified bodies in a cave near Peters burg in that State. Investigation will probably show one of them to be the remains of Colone Watterson's famous star-eyed goddess of fre trade who disappeared so mysteriously abou eighteen months ago.

#### PERSONAL.

"The Boston Post" publishes a eulogistic sketch of Joseph H. O'Neill, who has been appointed to the Sub-Treasurership of Boston, in which it is stated that his success in politics has been due to his observance of the following political maxim: "With your ward with you, you have something to harter and swap with the leaders of other wards; and and swap with the leaders of other wards; and every year with its aspirations and ambitions gives a clear way to the shrewd and careful politica student." It does not seem as though a Sub-Treas urer of the United States ought to be proud of such a rule of conduct. The latter half of it, by the way is much more tersely expressed in that philosophi-utterance of the bunco-steerer, "A sucker is borr every minute."

Dr. Michael Howley, the present Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, N. F., is the first native a Newfoundland to reach that dignity.

Though Miss Frances E. Willard is supposed to have gone to England largely for rest, she declared that she will be very busy laboring for the right.

Albert V. H. Carpenter, the general passen er agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Pau Railroad, who died the other day in Milwaukee was born in Middlesex, Vt. He entered the employ of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad in 1856, be-came the general ticket agent of the road in 1852 and in 1855 became the general ticket and passenger agent for the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and held the same office in the management of the Chi-cago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad up to 1850. Miss Marie Stockman, of Germany, who is safe

o be now in this country, has recently patented s series of printed designs in raised type, by means of which workers who are blind are enabled readily to count the stitches and to determine the colors needed for any special pattern. The Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, rector of Grace

Episcopal Church, Kansas City, is being discussed as a candidate for the Protestant Episcopal bishop-ric of Kansas, made vacant by the death of Bishop On Sunday last The Tribune commented with

some severity on certain alleged remarks by Mr Richard Mansfield, to the effect that he was the only great actor living. It did so in good faith, taking it for granted that Mr. Mansfield was correctly reported in the press dispatch, claiming to relate what he said in his own words. But we have received a dispatch from him repudiating the alleged interview in the strongest terms. It is, he declares, an absurd fabrication, inasmuch as he makes it a rule never to criticise other players. We need not say that it affords us great pleasure to give the wides; possible publicity to this statement from him.

Columbia, S. C., March 12 (Special),-Governot John Gary Evans has been asked to preside at the centennial celebration of Union College on June 24, the day to be devoted to "Union College in States-manship and Politics." Governor Evans was for two years a student at Union. He will accept the invitation.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The passion for abbreviation finds an extreme illustration in "The Boston Advertiser," which Wash, for several days."

George's Bad Porm.—Teacher—Haven't you learned your lesson about Washington yet?
Tommy—Nome, I read yesterday that he used to drink his tea from a saucer, and I thought I oughtn't to study about such a man.—(Indianapolis Journal.

The ants of Malacca make their nests in trees joining the leaves together by a thin thread of silk at the ends. The first step in making the nest is for several ants to bend the leaves together and hold on with their hind legs, when on after some time runs up with a larva and, irritating it with its antennae, makes it produce a thread with which the leaves are joined. When one larva is exhausted, a second is brought, and the process

What He Wished — Father was speaking of you yesterday," said Ethel to Cholly Stalate.
"What did he say?"
"He said he'd rather have you go home late than

"Fr-why-did he really say that?"
"Fr-why-did he really say that?"
"Yes. He said it would be a great relief if you'd
leave late in the evening instead of early in the
morning."—(Washington Star. "Out in Lansdowne," says "The Philadelphia In

quirer," "a suburbanite, whose cellar is infested with rats, declares that he thinks that he will soon be rid of them. His method is one which he learned from Sing Sing, N. Y. He doesn't strap the rodents in a chair to electrocute them, but has placed a number of live electric wires in different parts of the cellar, and has balted the ends with cheese He alleges that as soon as the rat takes a nibble It turns over on its back without a sigh, and so successful has been his experiment that all the neighbors are adopting the method."

Politic.—"Madam," began the man who believes in mild means of attaining his ends, "I do not doubt that your shoes are such dainty little things that you have to wear a great big hat to make up the average, but you are—unconsciously—shutting off all my view of the stage"—
"Goodness gracious! I declare, I dign't know I was annoying you. I'll take it off right at once,"—(Cincinnati Tribune.

According to "The Chicago Inter Ocean," Profes sor Evaun, of Albion College, recently fell and broke a rib and is unable to attend classes. The professor has a son of thirteen summers, taking work in the preparatory school. When the who is small for his age, stepped upon the rostrum, took the professor's seat and proceeded to call the roll with the deliberate composure of a veteran. When he had finished he quietly remarked that his father was unable to be present and had requested him to take charge. He asked full explanations of the most knotty constructions which one or two upper classmen were unable to give, whereupon much to their embarrassment, they were set right by the thirteen-year-old professor. The boy conby the thirteen-year-old professor. The boy con-verses freely in the tongue of the Caesars with his

An example of the new woman, or rather of a new girl, was seen by those whose business took them to Tenth and Market sts. yesterday. She was a young girl of about eighteen, but she was dressed in the latest of styles that go to make the dude of that age—all but the trousers. Indeed, the similarity was so striking that almost every one that passed by her turned to look again. She, seemingly unmindful of the sensation she was creating, calmly walked on, amid the admiring glances of a perfect mob of onlookers. "What do you think of that?" exclaimed one of the spectators. "Is it a man or a woman?" "It's a man, all but the trousers," said another, "and she's put of sight." "Maybe the trousers are, too," suggested a third.—(Philadelphia Record. The Chicago "Home Salon," which Bishop Fal-

ows recently opened in that city to promote temperance, appears to be succeeding. The regular oon-keepers and brewers have become so alarmed that they have begun to fight it by inducing the coopers to furnish no beer kegs. Manager O'Brien says: "The coopers have done worse than to refuse to sell us kegs; they have promised them and then falled to furnish them. But they have been able to inflict only a temporary inconvenience upor We have sent all through the State and bought a large number of kegs, some new and some sec-ond-hand, and they are now on their way to us." Bishop Fallows said: "It is foolish for the saloona large number of kegs, some new and some is more profitable than the sale of theirs, all they have to do is to keep our beer for sale. We will be glad to supply them. Our beer is a wonderful success. We have orders for it from one ocean to the other. We will be compelled to have a brewery of our own. The report that we would build one is in-

correct, but we will certainly have to rent one." The French industry of icing milk is an original departure in tinned commodities. The milk is frozen and placed in block form in tins, and on the part of the purchaser requires to be melted previous to use. Being hermetically sealed, the commodity thus iced preserves its form until it is required, when a minute's exposure to the sun rays or to the heat of the fire is all that is necessary to reduce it to a liquid condition.—(Baltimers on the sun required to the sun required to the fire is all that is necessary to reduce it to a liquid condition.—(Baltimers of the sun required to the sun required to